slender and the panicle less ample, with a varying proportion of the spikelets undeveloped and consisting of a pair of empty scales. The remaining spikelets contain, as a rule, a single, perfect flower with a pedicel of a second abortive flower. The glume of this perfect flower is somewhat webby at the base and slightly pubescent on the lower half of the marginal nerves and the midnerve, with the intermediate nerves obscure or wanting — well known characteristics of *Poa serotina*. But a further and essential character of normal *Poa serotina* is a spikelet with from two to four perfect flowers, while in this woodland form, at least in all the specimens collected by the writer, it is unusual and exceptional when a spikelet develops more than one perfect flower. Spikelets with two perfect flowers occur, however, occasionally. These match spikelets of normal *Poa serotina* in every particular, and connect this perplexing variety with the species. It should be added that the proportion of undeveloped to developed spikelets varies greatly, depending apparently upon the density of the shade. In open woodlands nearly all of the spikelets may be developed and consist of one perfect flower and a second rudimentary flower, as described above. Specimens were collected on July 16, July 21 and August 6, 1903. The ordinary form of the species was in full bloom about July 15. This woodland form is not mentioned in the current standard manuals.

Agrostis intermedia, Scribner. — This species is common in dry woodlands in this vicinity and sometimes makes a dense growth in the more open spaces and in clearings. At one of the New Haven reservoirs there is, bordering the water, a narrow strip of recently cleared land, where this grass has come in, to the exclusion of other species. I collected specimens here on August 14, 1903, and endorsed the sheet, "very abundant, enough for a good crop of hay." On revisiting the spot a few days later, I found that the same idea had occurred to the men employed about the reservoir. They had cut and cured and were just hauling away a small load of hay, weighing several hundred pounds, which was practically all *Agrostis intermedia*.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

PYROLA ASARIFOLIA, MICHX., var. **incarnata**, n. comb.— *P. rotundifolia*, var. *incarnata*, DC. Prodr. vii (1839) 773. *P. incarnata*,

Fisch. ex DC. l. c., as syn. *P. uliginosa*, Torr. & Gray in Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. (1843) 453, t. 69. *P. rotundifolia*, var. *uliginosa*, Gray, Man. Ed. 2 (1856) 259.— *P. rotundifolia*, with which *P. asarifolia* and *P. incarnata* (*P. uliginosa*) have been very generally united, has white flowers 1.5 to 2 cm. broad, and in America occurs in open dry or sandy woods from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to South Dakota and Georgia. *P. asarifolia* and *P. incarnata*, on the other hand, have pink or crimson flowers 1 to 1.5 cm. broad, and occur in cold, wet or mossy woods or in sphagnum from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Hudson Bay and Alaska, south to northern New England and New York, the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains; also in northeastern Asia. Although in dried specimens somewhat resembling *P. rotundifolia*, the plants in the field occupy an area so essentially different and so constantly have pink or purplish smaller flowers that they must be regarded as specifically distinct from the larger white-flowered plant of dry woods of the Atlantic slope. In their extreme forms *P. asarifolia* and *P. incarnata* are separated only by leaf-outline, the former having oblate or round-reniform cordate leaves, the latter obovate or suborbicular leaves rounded to the base. A large series of herbarium specimens and many observations of the plants in northeastern stations show no appreciable difference in the flowers; and too often colonies with leaves connecting the two extremes abound in swamps of northern Maine and Quebec. On this account the plants seem to the writer best treated as phases of one widely distributed species of the northern mossy woods.— M. L. Fernald, Gray Herbarium.

Triosteum perfoliatum in Massachusetts.— At a recent exhibition of native plants at Horticultural Hall, Boston, much interest was taken in specimens of *Triosteum perfoliatum*, L., from East Weymouth, Mass. This species has not before been reported from Massachusetts, the only station heretofore known for it in New England being in Connecticut. For a long time *Triosteum aurantiacum*, Bicknell, has been wrongly called *T. perfoliatum*, but both species were to be seen at this exhibition and the following differences were most noticeable. The opposite leaves of *T. perfoliatum* formed a wide margin where the two united around the stem of the plant, the margin thus formed often measuring half an inch in width on each side of the stem, in this respect much resembling *Eupatorium perfoli-*